

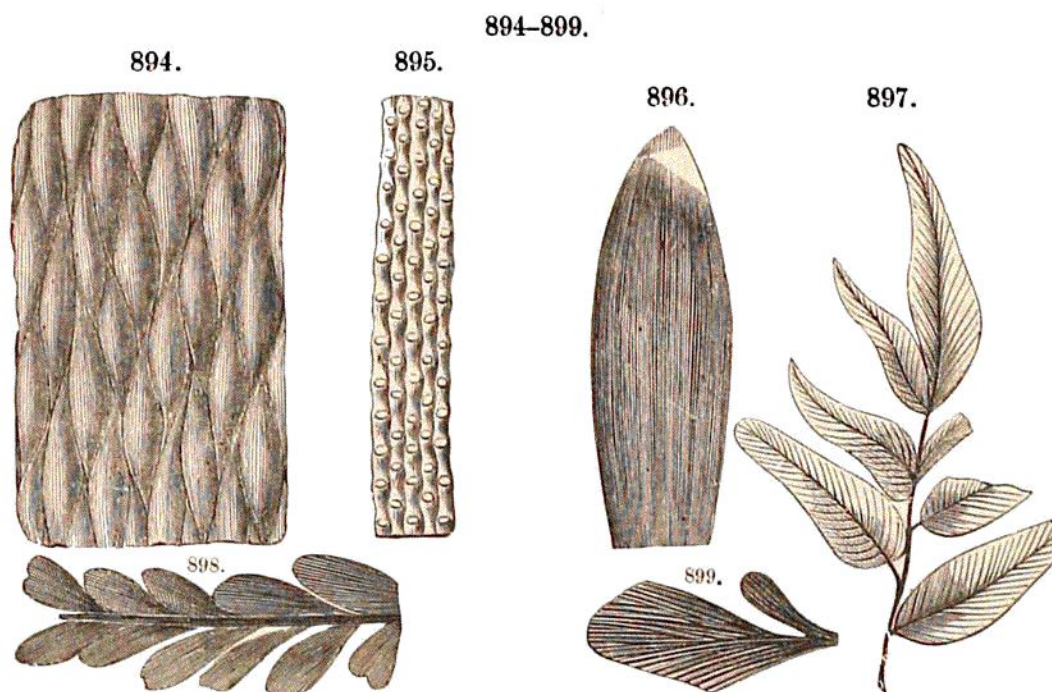
dolomytes are referred to the Middle Devonian, the Stringocephalus zone of Europe, containing characteristic specimens of *S. Burtini*, one specimen measuring 7 by 5 inches in diameter.

LIFE.

PLANTS. — In the beds of the Hamilton period, the evidences of verdure over the land are abundant. The remains show that there were trees, as well as smaller plants; that there were forests of moderate growth, and great jungles over wide-spread marshes. The plants included *Lycopods*, *Ferns*, and *Equiseta*, the three orders of Acrogens, or higher Cryptogams; and also *Gymnosperms*, among Phænogams.

1. **Lycopods.** — The Lycopods generally have scars over the exterior, much like those of a branch of spruce after the leaves have been removed. A Hamilton specimen of the *Lepidodendron primævum* is represented in Fig. 894, and of another species in Fig. 895. *L. Gaspianum* (see Fig. 855) has been found in the Genesee slate of New York and Pennsylvania.

2. **Ferns.** — Many species of ferns have been described from beds of the Hamilton period, the most of them from those of St. John, New Brunswick. One species, a *Neuropteris*, is represented in Fig. 897; part of a frond of another, an *Archæopteris*, in Fig. 898, and a single leaflet, illustrating the divergent nervures of this genus, in Fig. 899. Large trunks of tree-ferns have been found in the Hamilton beds of New York and Ohio, showing that



ACROGENS. — Fig. 894, *Lepidodendron primævum*; 895, *Sigillaria Halli*; 896, *Cordaites Robbii*; 897, *Neuropteris polymorpha*; 898, 899, *Archæopteris Jacksoni*. Fig. 894, Lesquereux; 895, Meek; 896-899, Dawson.

there was beauty of foliage in the forests, if not of flowers. One of them, *Psaronius Erianus* Dawson (1870, 1871) had a trunk three to four feet in diameter, and was therefore a tree of large size.